patriotic societies generally. S. Stan-ood Menken, president of one of the oot important of such hodies, the Na-onal Security League, was asked yea-rday if the league planned to "revive" a Cohalan implication for the purpose

the Cohalan implication for the purpose of pressing for action by Lagislature of Pederal Government.

"We have decided to do nothing, because we believe the Pederal Government knows what it is about and because we thoroughly approve of its policy of exposing to public condemnation those individuals who violated the letter or spirit of our neutrality or who displayed a singular acquaintanceship with a most pernicious type of German secret agent. The Government is doing semething that was never done before in the way of guiding and influencing public opinion by extraordinary pubin the way of guiding and influencing public opinion by extraordinary publicity. I venture to say that masses of startling evidence implicating Americans who worked with German apies remains to be published."

The United States Attorney's office in this city has no prosecutions under way as a result of the exposure. Assistant United States Attorney Edwin M. Standen said yesterday:

m said yesterday:
"The facts in these cases are entirely
if the State Department to deal with
it thinks best."

Expose Will Help Mitchel.

Politicians generally have displayed intense interest in the disclosures meationing Justice Cohalan and various Fish Americans known to be friendly to Tammany and Tammany's candidate for Mayor, Judge Hylan. The opinion was expressed that the revelations cannet fail to assist Mayor Mitchel's campaign, because the Government's evidence will be apt to influence many persons who might otherwise have voted equinst Mitchel to vote for him simply of the ground of his stanch patriotism. The expose is expected to out deeply into party lines and to make the issue of patriotism in the city election the biggest issue of all.

Tustice Cohalan declined to see new Justice Cohalan declined to see newspaper men yesterday and sent word to such callers that he had said in his statement o. Monday morning, which denied the truth of the Government's evidence, all that he cared to say. But John Devoy, editor of the Gaello American and one of the most violently outselven of British haters in this city, byoke a silence of two days. He gave sept a statement which, boiled down, said the Government was a liar in accepting him of dalliance with German

"Be far as it concerns the Irish," said beyey, "the statement published last bunday by the Committee on Public Insernation in regard to the documents sized in Von Igel's office on April 18, 1916, is an achievement similar to its export of the great battle with the submarians which never took place. It is mixture of invention, suggestion of alsehood and stupid assumptions based on nothing but a desire to injure the rish cause and certain men connected rish cause and certain men connected with it. And the additions made in the sadlines, introductions and editorials some of the newspapers show reck-

some of the newspapers show recktion disregard for the truth.
The newspaper comment is so blended
the the statement of the committee that
is difficult to separate one from the
ther or to place properly the responsility. The statements made about me
ontain deliberate untruths, the mallecontain deliberate untruths, the mails-nant purpose of which is very clear. The statement says 'John Devoy was one of the active agents' in plots between German officials and Irish revolutionists, and that he handled' a check for \$1,000 for, or in some way connected with, Sir Roger Casement. But the headlines in case of the papers put it definitely that Devoy got \$1,000 check to be used in promoting Casement's rebellion.'

Denies Getting \$1,000 or \$1.

This is a lie made out of the whole cleth, and I challenge those who made it to produce the proof. They have none. I never received \$1,000 or \$1, by check of otherwise, from the German Government or any of its agents or representatives for any purpose whatever. I absolutely deny that any such evidence was found in Von Igel's office or anywhere clase to show or lead to the suspicion that I had received any money whatever, either to promote rebellion in Ireland or for my private use.

eine to show or lead to the suspicion that I had received any money whatever, either to promote rebellion in Ireland or for my private use.

"If these raids and investigations should be continued until the Day of Judgment not a scrap of evidence will be found that will either disprove or throw doubt on this statement. The enus of proof is on those who uttered the falsehood. Let them produce that proof if they have it, or confess that they found a malignant lie.

"Another allegation in the committee's statement is that they found a Devoy cipher' in You Igel's office. Why don't

"Another allegation in the committee's statement is that they found a 'Devoy cipher' in Von Igel's office. Why don't they produce it? I deny that any such cipher ever existed.

"Another statement made by the committee regarding me is a repetition of a falsehood which I refuted more than a year ago. It was to the effect that I or the Gaello American had accused Secretary Lansing of betraying to England information which led to the arrest and exacution of Sir Roger Casement. I never made any such accusation.

Significant in the committee's loyal and have not been and are not now standing by the commander in chief I'll mame them. I can't prove anything. The intrigues of the German Government cannot be found out easily, but a tree is known by its fruit."

Wild demands to "Name the men!" and "Who are they?" frequently interrupted Hefin. When he declared that he was seeking only to do his patriotic duty and not seeking publicity shouts of "No; oh, no!" came from many parts of the Chamber.

Once the House agreed on motion of

never made any such accusation.
"What I charged was that informa-tion obtained in the raid on Von Igel's office on Tuesday, April 18, 1916, was given to the British Government by a United States official and enabled it to capture a ship laden with German arms off the southwest coast of Ireland on

anat charge was a recolution for an Inquiry.

A resolution by Representative Fordney, Republican, of Michigan, designed to provide for a House investigation of Heffire remarks, was referred to the Rules Committee by Speaker Clark. What action will be taken on it is problemation of the British Ambassador that would lead to the arrest of Sir Roger Casement. I branded the statement at the time as an evasion, and yet the evasion is repeated in the committee's statement published last Sunday, with the assertion that Samular Lansing and Attraction will be taken on it is problematical.

Representative William Schley Howard, Georgia, also quoted by name of his committee's statement published last Sunday, with the assertion that Samular Lansing and Attraction will be taken on it is problematical. Sunday, with the assertion that Secre-tary Lansing and Attorney-General Gregory had 'refuted the charge'— namely, a charge that nobody had made.

Wants Suppression Elucidated.

"And the additional information is conveyed that the Von Igel documents did not reach the State Department until the day before Casement was arrested. at, of course, shows that the State De That, of course, show that the State De-That, of course, show that the State De-partment was innocent of a charge that had not been made, but it leaves the real charge absoultely unanswered.

why does not the committee under-take to refute the charge that was actually made—that the information which led to the capture of the Aud was given to the British Government in New York immediately after the raid on Von

And there is a remarkable and very significant suppression in the commit-tes's statement. They insert a letter saying: Enclosed herewith a — re-port received by us from John Devoy.' What was the word omitted and why

was the word omitted and why was the 'report' not given with the letter? Evidently the committee has some reason. Why don't they state it?

"The purpose of the attack is plain. It is to injure the cause of real Irish Nationalism in the minds of the American people. The information has been in the possession of the Government for assenteer, months. seventeen months. Why has it been seventeen months. Why has it been withheld from the public until England's necessities with Ireland called for its publication? All of the alleged disclosures about Irishmen were of things said to have taken place before America entered the war, and not even the wildest stretch of imagination could interpret them as a simple against the United States.

Treland in the past has always sought aid from England's enemies. She obtained it from Spain, from France and from the Batavian republic and indirectly, but

Viereck Still Denying Charge. "As to myself, the discovery that !
ad to be 'employed' by Germany to
ontinue work that I have carried on for violated no American law and am more truly loyal to the United States than the tools of England, who twist and manipulate facts and invent lies in a vain effort to show that I am untrue to my oath of allegiance."

George Sylvaster.

oath of allegiance."

George Sylvester Vierock reiterated a denial that he had offered picric acid to German agents. He had received hundreds of letters, he said, containing all sorts of propositions. One man had invented a machine to melt the entire British many like butter with a ray ten times hotter than the sun.

"Bill others," said Vierock, "no doubt offered quantities of picrio acid. Such queries I probably turned over to Capt. Tauscher, representative of the Eruppe."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, also referred to in the expose, has not returned to the city, and Marcus Braun once editor of Fair Play and recipient of Von Bernstoff cash, maintained complete silence.

HOUSE JEERS AT HEFLIN.

Alabama Member Hockled for Suspoeting Colleganes. Special Despatch to THE SCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- The most tumultuous session since the Cannot rules fight in the House to-day made Representative Huffin of Alabama pay dearly for sensational publicity of Friday last when he said "fourteen or fifteen members' of the Senate and House had acted suspiciously if they had not accepted money from the corruption fund described in the Von Bernstorff cable published by the State De-

Heffin, noted for his speech and Southern dialect stories, came out of two hours of hooting and jeering by the House a flushed, wilted wreck of his usual faunty self.

From the time that Representative Norton, North Dakota, rose to a ques-Speaker Clark finally referred to the Rules Committee a resolution calling for an investigation of Heflin's charges the House was in a turmoil. Even the arm which wielded the Speaker's gavel falled to make any impression, and the galleries, crowded as though by magic when Newton started to steel interest. when Norton started to speak, joined parts of the chamber were interspersed

Heckled Member Stood Alone.

Mr. Heftin's attempt at a reply was only the universal sense of a great in-jury done them by a fellow member pre-vented the spirit of fair play which isually rescues a heckled speaker in the usually rescues a heckled speaker in the House from asserting itself in Heflin's behalf. Even the loyal following of Southerners, upon whom Mr. Heflin hitherto has been able to depend, deserted to the common cause made of an attack upon the honor of the House. Amid a flood of interruptions, ranging from groans to parliamentary objections, Representative Heflin complained that a full hearing had been denied him. He then explained that he did not know a Representative Hefin complained that a full hearing had been denied him. He then explained that he did not know a single member of the House who ever had received German money in any way and that he did not charge that any had received it. He merely suspected some because of their actions, he said. If the House should desire to investigate the charges he would be glad to name the suspects, he added.

"I have in mind the names of the men to whom I referred," he said. "But if I

to whom I referred," he said. "But if I named them you probably would strike out my words. Winners in a Gambling House.

Once the House agreed on motion of Representative Little of Kaneas to permit Mr. Heffin to proceed in his own way for ten minutes if he would name the men he suspected, but he declined the offer.

sentment so unrestrainedly evidenced to-day the Rules Committee of the House will meet to-morrow to consider a reso-lution calling for a sweeping investiga-tion not only of Heflin's charges and innuendoes but of the Bernstorff disclos ures as well. Only that resolutions of-fered to-day by Representatives Norton and Fordney were loosely drawn and restricted in scope the House probably would have insisted upon their imme-diate constleration and adoption.

WAS OFFERED \$30,000.

Chicago Pacifist Tells of Attempte

Munitions Embargo Bribe. Munitions Embargo Bribe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—J. J. Tobias, chancellor of the Chicago Law School, once leader of the Friends of Peace, an organization at one time active in furthering peace talk, told to-day of having received an offer of \$30,000 to work for an embargo on munitions and to influence sentiment in this country in favor of peace with Germany. The offer, he said, came from a man calling himself E. J. Thyme, a banker from Stockholm. Sweden.

The \$2,400 with which the convention of the Friends of Peace, September 6, 1915, was financed also was raised by twenty-five Chicago Germans and Ger-

twenty-five Chicago Germans and Ger-man Americans, according to Dr. Tobias. The money which supplied funds for the organization mail propagands came from the German committee in New York, he

said.

Mr. Tobias said he became suspicious the war, and not even the stretch of imagination could in-them as aimed against the states.

hold her down. This attack on Irish Nationalists looks like the beginning of SECOND U. S. ARMY such aid. **BEHIND BRITISH LINE**

Lifting Censorship Reveals Large Force on the Site of a Recent Battle.

SHELLS WOUND TWO MEN

Some of the Americans Have Visited Trenches and a Few "Over the Top."

By the Associated Press SOMEWHERD ALONG THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 23.—On a historic battlefield which merges into the fighting ines are encamped many American roops, far removed from the rest of their compatriots who form the vanguard of Uncle Sam's expeditionary

orce in France. It may be said on authority to friends at home that they are a credit to the Stars and Stripes which for the first time in history fly over a camp of American soldiers in this part of the war

wrecked world. Some of them have been working con tinually in a zone covered by German guns and already two of their number have been wounded, a fact whereof they are exceedingly proud. They are a fine healthy looking lot and nearly two months of hard work in the open under real campaigning conditions has put them in shape and they are ready for

Some Have Been at Front. Especially are they prepared and anxious to try honors with the Germans. Their only grievance is that for British front line trenches. It is said cept in some form or other a "made in that more than one American soldier has crept away when off duty, and after making friends with the "Tommies" has taken his place beside them for a few glorious minutes while a minor battle

HARDEN URGES TRUCE. was progressing. would have been unwise, perhaps

ner. Nevertheless, the correspondent had grave suspicions that some of them had been "over the top" with their allies in early days before orders forbade it. The correspondent visited two camps

and in each there were the same scenes of methodical activity characteristic of American methods. Efficiency was the yword everywhere. It was noon when officers and men were preparing for mess. One would have known he was

A Long Way From Broadway. "I'm afraid we can't offer you very much to eat," said one officer. "You see, our cook is ill and just at this moment we are getting along as best we can. But we can give you plenty of beans, and—well, plenty more beans," he ended with an apologetic laugh. So Boston baked beans were served.

And they were the best beans ever canned or that ever will be canned. During the meal the correspondent fell into conversation with a young of-ficer who comes from one of the famous and wealthy families of the United

d wealthy families of the United a new spirit which will so completely ates.
"How do you like it out here?" asked with ethical feeling that never again

the correspondent.

The officer gased reflectively out force will strangle right."

As far as the eye could reach there was Discusses Belgium. scene of devastation and desolation Here and there shattered walls of a building reared themselves to mark the spot where a farmhouse or perhaps a of lielgium he said: village had stood.
Occasionally the eye met a little

graveyard with its wooden crosses-

Grass was growing over all this waste, but the green carpet could not conceal the myriad of mounds that marked the lips of great shell craters. The officer returned from his contemplative gaze to the conversation, and answered:
"Well, it isn't exactly the same as "Well, it isn't exactly the same as "Forty-second street and Broadway here."

Forty-second street and Broadway here.

but we didn't come out looking for the Great White Way. We are here for itself and partly because we ought to like it. We want to do our bit and we are more anxious to do it than ever before.

If in this most tragic hour of all human experience we are unable to rise above the unclean vapors of such little machinations then we are indeed dwarfs in the presence of mighty fate.

I am not given to adoration of my Government, yet my conscience commands me to say that the degree of the say that the say the say that the say t

and the men are as hard as nails. We are all ready for the call to real action.

They Are Ready for Frits.

The American quarters are very simple. One officer proudly displayed quar-ters that he had built out of airplane wings discarded by the British and pre ertainly made of unique material. The reported high reward offered by a German officer for the first American dent Wilson. To-morrow that serious-soldier brought into the German lines, ness of purpose can and must affirm itdead or alive, has immensely amused self.

'We aren't worrying about it any." ing front. All the officers are loud in praise of the fine welcome and treat-ment accorded them by the British. "They are mighty fine folks," is the

SECOND Y. M. C. A HOTEL. Richmond in Paris Will Be an

Officers' Clubhouse. Paris, Sept. 24.—The American Army Young Men's Christian Association has leased the Hotel Richmond, just off the main boulevards, and it will be opened on October 1 as a combination officers'

The Hotel du Pavillon, which was opened recently for enlisted men, is now accepting soldiers attached to the departments here, but later it will be de

SURGERY UNDER FIRE.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGUM, Sept. 24.—American surgical teams again have been doing magnificent work in advanced casualty clearing stations since the latest offensive began, several surgeons and helpers being under a heavy shell fire at times.

At one station out in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road several surgeons and assistants have been laboring steadily since Thursday morning.

The German people stands before the Emperor.

It is not a matter of indifference of the Emperor should be pushed to the foreground.

"We all know very well his declarations on the peace question," it says, but we also know that during the twenty-eight years of his reign he made the situation.

coolness than was shown by these men who wielded the knife to save life during those nerve racking times.

Those who are acquainted with the ordinary hospital operating table and know how much care is taken to prevent noise and interruption can well realize what it means to carry on a

felicate operation while great shells are exploding near by. Another American surgical team has been working in a German prisoner camp where wounded captives are taken. There are still others scattered about t various points.

POPE TO GIVE FOES TERMS IN NEW PLEA

Continued from First Page.

compensation from the Entente whatso

Almce-Lorraine Problem. The German proposals also include establishment of Alsace and Lorraine as an independent State, the restoration of northern France (in exchange for compensation) and of Serbia and Rumania. Trieste would be made a "free port," and a proposal to give Serbia a port on the Adriatic also would be entertained.

With respect to the Balkan States and the status of Turkey the German Government proposes that this whole matter be left to "negotiations" to be become once upon the suspension of hostilities.
This latter phase of the German offer kowise would be entirely unacceptable o the United States and the Entente. It fully realized that Germany would be in a particularly advantageous position for these negotiations, as her military forces already have a foothold in Serbia, Rumania, Belgium and France, and itscussions of adjustment necessarfly would be based on the military situation involved.

Once negotiations were begun there would be no thought of again plunging the world into war over disagreement concerning details of the discussion. The the present they are not permitted. In the result would be that Germany would fact, until a stringent order was issued virtually dictate the kind of peace terms recently the American officers had a she was willing to offer, and the Entente hard time keeping their men out of the and the United States would have to accept in some form or other a "made in virtually dictate the kind of peace terms

HARDEN URGES TRUCE.

Save Wilson Should Take Step a

Once. Bernin, Sept. 23 (via London, Sept. 24).-In response to a request for his opinion of the German reply to the Pope's peace note Maximilian Harden, edito of Die Zukunft, in a statement to the Associated Press to-day prefaced his remarks with the reminder that every nation and every government is more or less tradition bound, none probably with tighter cords than Germany. This tra-dition, he said, heavily impedes any effort to break through the terrifying charmed circle with which the war's af-

lictions encompass them,
"The German reply," said Herr Har-"is the first visible attempt to den, "is the first visible attempt to escape from this charmed circle, whose final obliteration is a preliminary condition to an enduring peace."

Herr Harden proceeded to declare that the note reflected the honest and sincere will of the majority of the people as unequivocally expressed in the Riechstag resolution, adding:

"So far as lies in our power we want to stop the war and prevent the possibility of new wars by the cultivation of a new spirit which will so completely

Denying that the German people ever seriously intended to apply open or cov-

"The words that were so construed some for German soldiers and some for British who had disd in the sanguinary fighting which had taken place over this ground.

Grass was growing over all this waste, rise for the soul mankind. That is the

mands me to say that the German Gov-ernment, in the full flush of military successes and in the exuberance of na-Reichstag majority have promised.

Still Believes in Wilson.

"I belong to that by no means small number who, despite misunderstanding and batting on both sides, still believe in the lofty ethical seriousness of Presi-dent Wilson. To-morrow that serious-

bounden knowledge realized that the laughed one officer. "We are here and 'Fritz' can come after us any time he is ready. We will be waiting."

This contingent of Americans is learning all the while, and should make a valuable addition to the American fight.

American and German soldiers meet on their country can figure in the visiting list of the Allies there may be big results."

LADS EXCHANGE

American and German soldiers meet on the battlefield.

'The purpose of this brief respite must be to establish whether, at last, the conscience of mankind everywhere has been aroused and whether an under-standing is possible which will lead to the birth of a new spirit, bringing us deliverance from the misery that now runs red with blood. "All nations are abiding the advent

of this spirit. So Germany, too, is abid-ing it without fear. We unto him who is this hour of fate falls in his duty toward this epitome of the union of man-kind and the Godhead."

GERMAN PEOPLE FIRST. Munich "Post" Says Kaiser Is "Be-

hind" Them. ZURICH, Sept. 24.-In its comment on the German reply to Pope Benedict the Munich Post protests against half of the German answer being devoted to the attitude of Emperor William. The Em-American Hospital Units Directly peror, it points out, is constitutionally only the President of the German Con-

Papers Suppressed for **Attack on Crown Prince**

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Bavarian Socialist newspapers are quoted by the Exchange Tele-graph Amsterdam correspondent graph Amsterdam correspondent as protesting against the action of the German Crown Prince in inviting several singers from the Munich opera to proceed to his headquarters by a special train.

The newspaper critics characterize this proceeding as scandalous at a time when the railway congestion is so great that even congestion is so great that ever foodstuffs cannot be transported. Two of the newspapers,

tain that the foreign Governments will dwell upon these utterances."

The Post deplores the fact that a number of men in high and royal positions have begun an agitation against peace and that instead of being energetically disavowed by the highest quar-

added, have been suppressed for publishing the attacks upon the Crown Prince.

attitude.

"But." adds the newspaper, "we can
be caim despite all the war lusting
dukes, grand admirals, burgomasters,
privy councillors, feroclous professors
and other colleagues of Count von Re-

KAISER VISITS TROOPS. Pots Blame on Entente If Was to to Continue.

LONDON, Sept. 24 .- Emperor William, ays a despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's, Limited, has visited the battle-fields in Rumania and Inspected the troops which participated in the cam-paign in Transylvania and Rumania in

paign in Transylvania and Rumania in the autumn of 1916.

These troops are now on the Moldavia battle front. Addressing the troops Em-peror William pointed out the worldwide historical importance of this fighting, which, he said, was also of great importance economically for the home declaration that "if war was to continue it was not the Germans' fault."

SEES GERMANY RIPE FOR A REVOLUTION

Henderson Believes Socialists Will Force Downfall of Autocracy.

many is ripe for revolution was ex-pressed by Arthur Henderson, deposed Labor representative in the British Cabinet, in an interview here in the Weekly Dispatch, justifying his attitude in favor of the Stockholm conference.

"Nothing is further from my mind," he said, "than concurrence in a peace settlement that would not be final, demo cratic and lasting. An inconclusive peace would be a dishonorable peace, and we have no desire to parley with unre pentent military despets. The final peace must be a people's peace, and one of the terms in which there can be no compro-mise must be the final and complete abolition of irresponsible autocratic gov

an indispensable condition, and the most effective way of bringing this home to the German people would be through the representatives of the working class or-

'In my opinion a military victory of the Allies will not be sufficient. It might enable the Allies to secure a satisfactory and honorable peace, but it could not guarantee a lasting peace. This can only be secured by the good will of all the peoples concerned. I want to supplement military effort by a properly organized and wisely directed political propagands. "Both before the war and during act-ual hostilities the German people have been tricked and deceived, and even now they are by no means cognizant of the vital facts and developments of the international situation. They will continue to remain hoodwinked and ignorant until the war ends unless the Allies find means of placing in their possession a complete and undistorted statement of

"To my mind the only satisfactory channel of communication is through the German Socialists, and particularly the German minority Socialists. I would rather consult with the German minority Socialists than with the official Govern ment representatives after the war even though Germany has been completely defeated in a military sense. For tional strength, in this hour has at-tempted the possible, and the unbend-ing determined will of the majority of the German people stands surety for that which the Government and the for tary victories and have been inculcated the from birth with a worship of militarism they have in the midst of the greatest war of history stood aloof from their own Government and denounced in un equivocal language its crimes and de-

signs of conquest and domination. "The German Socialists are the strong est political party in Germany. When they learn that the people of allied countries are determined that there shall if.

"If I were President Wilson and in and democracy and that they will have an democracy and that they will have to set their own house in order before ap between the hostile camps was no their country can figure in the visiting

2 LADS EXCHANGE HYPHENS FOR KHAKI Mother, in German, Bids One Fight Hard for U.S.

When the men of the First Field Artillery, New Jersey National Guard, entrained for the South at Camp Edge, Sea Girt, yesterday, one of the striking sights attending their going was that of a mother, holding tightly to her son's hand, running along the side of the train and talking to him vehemently. And she was talking in German, and what she said was this:

was this:

"You are an American, my son, and you must fight hard for America."

And the friend of Herman Hellig, who is a private in Company C of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry the old Sixty-ninth, encamped at Mine-ola-learned yesterday—and even then they didn't learn it from Hellig—that he they didn't learn it from Henig—that he was born in Germany, and that since the war began his father and three of his brothers—soldiers in the German army—have been killed. They also learned that Private Hellig was a splendid type that the second of the of American citizen, for when he was asked about himself he said: "I enlisted as soon as war was de-clared, because I believe that America's

cause is a just and righteous cause, and Americana Win War Crosses.

Explesion in German Cosl Mise, hood of the Ypres-Menin road several surgeons and assistants have been laborated by the Batavian republic and indirectly, but none the less heartly, from the United States during the Fenian movement. States during the Fenian movement. Such has a right to ask now that the United States shall not aid England to were killed and fifty-five injured.

Explesion in German Cosl Mise, hood of the Ypres-Menin road several surgeons and assistants have been laborating steadily since Thursday morning. Those who have seen them at the operating table while shells were breaking about them say they have never witnessed a demonstration of greater this part of the note it is tolerably cerum to the peace question." It says, both attached to the American Ambulance Services shown in the composition of the Syracuse, N. Y. and Herbert E. Bigetions on the peace question." It says, surgeons and assistants have been laborating steadily since Thursday morning. Those who have seen them at the operating table while shells were breaking about them say they have never witnessed a demonstration of greater this part of the note it is tolerably cer-

GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE HEAVY IN WEST

Spasmodic Bombardment Almost All British and French Fronts On.

ALLIES HOLDING GROUND was prodigious.

Enemy Fails to Follow Barrages With Customary Infantry Attacks.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The German reply to Field Marshal Haig's recent success-ful drive is a spasmodic artillery re-action which apparently includes almost all the British and French fronts in France. The object is far from clear, but the big Krupps have been pounding away at a rate which would seem to away at a rate which would seem to indicate some purpose more definite than merely weakening the morale of the Entente troops. At one point, opposite positions recently taken from them, the enemy even has been putting down barrages, although he failed to follow them with infantry attacks.

The reason for this apparent contradiction in strategy, however, may be found in the utter futility of German counter attacks since the battle of Menin road. The last striking instance

fenin road. The last striking instance In point was recorded yesterday when an assault by the Germans northeast of Langemarck not only falled to profit them but actually resulted in a loss, the British following hard upon the retiring foe and occupying additional ground.

Announcement is made that British airplanes again have carried out successful raids, dropping 167 bombs on hostile hutments, bilets and airdomes.

In air fighting sight assent as the successful raids of carried to the successful raids of the successful raids. The total of certificates in advanced in the war are successful raids. The total of certificates in advanced in the war successful raids and successful raids are successful raids and successful raids and successful raids and successful raids are successful raids. In air fighting eight enemy machines were destroyed and six were sent down out of control. Three British machines are missing.

Official Reports.

Official reports of the fighting follow: British (Night)-Under cover of he bombardment alluded to in today's communique the enemy atin the neighborhodo of Monchy-le-Preux and another south of the Arras-Doual railway. In all three cases the hostile parties were repulsed by our fire, leaving a number of dead in front of our trenches.

Another enemy party raided our

Another enemy party raided our trenches early this morning west of La Bassee. One of our men is miss-ing. The report this morning that some of our men were missing as a result of a hostile raid carried out last night near La Basseeville has since been found to be incorrect, as none of our men was missing. On the battle front our patrols have

been active to-day. A number of prisoners were brought in. Our artillery activity continues, but no infantry action occurred. British (Day)—A hostile raiding party last night near La Basseeville was driven off with loss after a short

The enemy's artillery was active early this morning on both banks of the Scarpe and artillery activity also was shown during the night south of Lens and northeast of Ypres.

Enemy in Surprise Attack. French (Day)-Violent artillery actions occurred in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois, the Froidmont farm and Hurtebise. An enemy surprise attack on the last mentioned point failed.

In Champagne we raided the German lines east of Tetor On the left bank of the Meuse enemy reconnaissances which attempted to reach our lines were dispersed by our fire. On the right bank the artillery actions took on a character of extreme intensity during the night in the neighborhood of the Bois de Fosses and the Bois le Chausie. Everywhere else the night was calm. Enemy airplanes last night bombed the region north of Bar-le-Duceral bombs fell on a camp of German

prisoners, two of the prisoners being killed and seventeen wounds On September 23 our pilots brought down six German airplanes. French (Night)—On the Aisne front the artillery action was very spirited in the neighborhood of Brave-en Laonnois, Cerny and Hurtebise. We repulsed a surprise attack against our small posts north of Braye.

On the right bank of the Meuse, following the bombardment reported in the morning communication, the Germans attacked our trenches north of Bois le Chaume along a front of about two kilometers. The attack was car-ried out by four battalions, supported by special assaulting troops. Disorganized by our fire, the enemy was unable to reach our lines on the greater part of the front of the attack. In some trench elements in the centre where the enemy had succeeded in gaining a foothold violent fighting ensued, which ended to our advantage. Our soldiers after inflicting heavy losses on the adversary remained masters of their po-

At the same time two secondary attacks were delivered, one north of Bezonvaux, the other southeast of Beaumont. These likewise suffered a sanguinary check by reason of the valor of our troops, who, leaving their own trenches, advanced fiercely to meet their assailants.

In the course of the afternoon two

new attempts carried out against our trenches in the Bois le Chaume resulted only in augmenting the number of losses suffered by the ener without gaining for him the slight-est advantage. We took about fifty est advantage. We took about fif prisoners in the course of this actio German (Day)—Army Group German (Day)—Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders in the afternoon the artillery battle again increased to great violence on the coast and from Houtholst Wood to Westhoek. On the battle front the fighting continued actively in the night and early morning. There have been no fresh British attacks up to the present. The good effect of up to the present. The good effect of our artillery defence has been ascer-tained from the behavior of batteries which we bombarded and also from the destruction of numerous munitier dumps. Near Lens and St. Quentin, against whose cathedral the French continued their work of destruction by a fresh bombardment, the artillery activity was revived. enemy airplanes were

BRITISH LINE LIKE ROCK. Proops Withstand Six or Seven

Counter Attacks.

By PERRY ROBINSON. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun from the London Times. (Copyright, 1917, all rights reserved) BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 24.—ome sections of the line have withstood six or seven counter attacks, some three or four. In one case it was

I get that obvious individualism of the American Soldier.

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographerof-Men. 576 FIPTH AV (COR. 47 TH ST

scarcely five seconds from the time the "assembly" was sounded for the counter attack to the time our guns got on. They simply swept the masses of men away. In only two or three of all the attacks has the enemy come within BY RUSS EMBASSY

range of our rifles.
Once more this battle has demon-

strated even more conspicuously than ever was demonstrated before that in training men, after a thorough rudimen-

training men, after a thorough rudimen-tary discipline, nothing is more impor-tant than musketry. Not only have counter attacks been withered by the stanchness of our men with rifes, but even before that, in the actual advance, the amount of small ammunition used

was prodigious.

The number of Germans killed by rifle bullets while trying to defend concrete forts and blockhouses, when running away in an attempt to escape or when

thomselves using rifles from scattered posts and shell holes has been enormous. While our losses were slight, between 3,000 and 4,000 German prisoners were

taken who alone make a far greater per-manent reduction from the enemy fight-ing strength than we suffered altogether.

In addition there was heavy German mortality. Men from all parts of the battlefield say they never before saw so

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Bears 4 P. C. Interest.

per cent., as authorized in the war credits law signed to-day. Previous is-

the second Liberty bond issue now amounts to \$1,250,000,000.

issue at par and accrued interest upon ten days totice at any date. The sub-scription booke will remain open from to-morrow until October 2 and the cer-

ificates will mature December 15 next.

tificates will mature December 15 next.

The offering will be placed through
the Federal Reserve banks, and is open
not only to bankers but to the public.
Certificates will be issued in denominations of \$1,900, \$5,000, \$10,000 and

ITALIANS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

ndications of Plan for Anothe

Forward Thrust.

NEW WAR INSURANCE

for Defaulted Premiums.

any representatives. It was submitted

remiums, holding as its own security

Work on the insurance bill recently

passed by the House was begun to-day

y a Senate Finance sub-committee

Senator Smoot presented a substitute for the optional insurance clause which would give members of the military

forces free Government Insurance of

\$2,000 during service, with insurance up to the \$10,000 limit provided in the bill

or men disabled or otherwise uninsura ble at the end of the war. The latter policies would be at the rates provided

by the bill but would be carried b

private insurance companies, the Go ernment paying the difference. O

effect would be to avoid establishment of a permanent Federal insurance de-

No action was taken to-day on the

substitute, said to be approved by pri-rate companies. The sub-committee ropes to report to the full Finance Com-

Clinton W. Sweet Killed.

mittee Wednesday or Thursday.

ume consideration of the bill

which to-morrow will re-

SECTION AGREED ON

portant offensive moves.

\$400.000.000 MORE

many dead.

Statement Issued at Washings ton Says Revolt Was Due to Mistake.

TROOPS LACK CONFIDENCE

Thorough Reorganization of the Army Has Become Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. - An official explanation of the Kornlioff revolt sued here to-day by the Russian Eme bassy tends to confirm accounts pube lished in Petrograd laying blame for the trouble upon Vladimir Lvoff, the Duma member who informed Premise Kerensky that Gen. Korniloff demanded that he be made Dictator.

Record Treasury Offering Since the revolt was put down according to the embassy, a thorough recording to the embassy, a thorough recording to the embassy, a thorough recording to the troops lacked confidence in WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The fourth their commanders, and changes are eries of short time Treasury certificates ing made in administrative and army of indebtedness issued in anticipation of positions which will result in the greatest benefit. An embassy official sal the second Liberty bond issue was ofest benefit. An embassy official said the death penalty for offences in the rear of the army was being enforced. A statement issued by the embassy fered to the public to-day by the Treasury Department.
The issue, \$400,000,000, is larger than any yet offered by the Department and bears interest at a higher rate, 4

says:
"The plans advocated by Gen. Korni sional Government on the morning cent.
The total of certificates in advance of September 8, and three remaining measures were adopted, but had not been put into operation. These measures were The enforcement of the death Like those of the preceding offering, the new certificates will be convertible into Liberty bonds at par, and will be exempt from all income taxation except the surtax on incomes of more than ered as the theatre of war so as to e The Treasury Department reserves the

"On the morning of September 8 n was decided by the provisional Govern-ment to adopt these measures, but that evening Vladimir Lvoff came from Gen Korniloff with a flat demand that dis-tatorship be vested in him. A judicial inquiry is under way to determine her this demand came to be brought and to determine the origin of the measure "After the quelling of the revolt the Government faced a very difficult situation, caused by the fact that he troops had a lack of confidence in their come manders and viewed many of them with suspicion. This led to many changes in command and demanded a thorough re-organization of the army.

"The practice of the soldiers' com-mittees in judging on their own account the commercion of their commercians."

London, Sept. 24.—Artillery activity along the entire Italian front, as reported from Rome to-day, apparently indicates that the Italians are making dicates that the Italians are making ment situation seems to allow the Government to enforce regulations made before the Korniloff revoit. Changes are being the Korniloff revoit. Changes are being the Korniloff revoit. the connection of their commanders with

scribing events of yesterday, says the Austrians have falled in a counter at-tack upon the positions they recently made in administrative and army posi-tions which will be of greatest benefit."
In regard to the report that the Boi-sheviki group in the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers had put through a resolution against the Govern-ment, it was said that at the last coun-cil out of a membership of 1,500 only 400 lost in the Marmolada region, suffering representatives were present, and that the Bolsheviki group were able to con-

trol the meeting.

GAINS FOR RUSSIANS.

Government to Deposit Bonds Washington, Sept. 24.—A new in-surance section for the Administration soldiers' and sallors' civil rights bill, drafted to provide a Government guar-

oners and 10 Machine Guns. LONDON, Sept. 24 .- Russian forces in washington, sept. 21.—A new insurance section for the Administration soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill, drafted to provide a Government guarantee for one year against lapse or forfeiture of insurance policies, was agreed on to-day at a conference of War Department officials and insurance compartment officials and insurance compared and to machine successful offensive move. Yesterday they occupied German positions near Silzene, south of the Pskoff road, after a severe struggle in which the enemy sustained considerable losses, leaving 400 corpses on the field. Skyly prisoners and to machine successful offensive move. to the Louise and Senate Judiciary sub- tured.

During the engagement Gen. Sol. Insurance men have protested that the commanders on the Riga front section as originally drawn, requiring wounded by a shell. The Petrogra that the companies themselves keep cial statement says the engagement en-policies in force, impaired contracts and tred about a point one mile northeast was unconstitutional. Under the new of Spitilitimerman. was unconstitutional. Under the new plan, which, like the old one, would The Berlin War Office to-day makes

affect contracts not exceeding a face no mention of this engagement, its retvalue of \$5,000, the Government would deposit bonds as security for defaulted being confined to the single assertion being confined to the single assertion that Rassian artillery displayed lively activity north of Baranovichi and west first lien on the policy.

The War Risk Insurance Board would

The War Risk Insurance Board would

Commenting upon last week's definant bridge seal

Berlin announces the capture of a mounted battery and five heavy guns of between 26 and 28 centimeter parties. and adds that the town itself afforded quantities of provisions.

German airmen have bombed the reli-road station at Galatz and Rumanian and Russian hydroplanes successfully dropped bombs upon the enemy loss along the lower Danube. dropped bombs

KING ALFONSO NEW BERLIN PEACE HOPE Papers Say Pope Is to Suggest

Him as Mediator. PARIS. Sept. 24 -- News distributed to Spanish newspapers by German remesentatives, according to a despatch of the Temps by way of the Spanish from Clinton W. Sweet, 75, president of the sweet-Orr Company, manufacturers of tweet-Orr Company, manufacturers of tweet-Orr Company, manufacturers of Spain act as arbitrator of the war Towarde and the Architectural Record, was tier, announces that German newspapers ound dead in his ted yesterday morn- the suggestion.

Guide and the A.

found dead in his tied yesterday morning at his home in Dunwoodle, Yonkers.

His body, which was discovered by his sons. Stanley A. and Reginald Sweet, was lying on the bed with a builet wound in his head. A revolver was held to his right hand.

The suggestion of the deveroment at he can adde, "that the Government at he can be seeing the wreckage of its manual restriction by placing the King of Soam at the foreground of the peace movement.

Many Business Men

numbered among our clients have found that the complete and thorough banking service rendered by this organization and the sympathetic co-operation of its officers in the solving of their financial problems have played important parts in the success of their various enterprises. Interest is allowed on daily average balances. Funds

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